UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

S/PV.3270
27 August 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTIETH MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Friday, 27 August 1993, at 3.15 p.m.

President:	Mrs. ALBRIGHT	(United States of America)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. JESUS
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. OLHAYE
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. MOLNAR
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	New Zealand	Mr. van BOHEMEN
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. RICHARDSON
	Venezuela	Mr. ARRIA

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93-86473 4999V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 3.40 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

FURTHER REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 7 OF RESOLUTION 840 (1993) (S/26360)

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them photocopies of the further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 7 of resolution 840 (1993). This report will be issued under the symbol S/26360.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/26362, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution, in document S/26362, to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has therefore been adopted unanimously as resolution 860 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. LI Zhaoxing (China)(interpretation from Chinese): Since the elections held last May, the situation in Cambodia has been, on the whole, fairly stable. Under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk, the parties concerned in Cambodia have cooperated in forming an Interim Joint Administration, and the drafting of a new Constitution by the Constituent Assembly is also under way. We welcome all these developments.

China, as a signatory to the Paris Agreements, has all along been devoting its efforts to the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian question, and has supported Prince Sihanouk in his endeavours for the realization of independence, peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia. In the present circumstances, the role of Prince Sihanouk should be further emphasized and brought into fuller play. The Chinese delegation is of the view that the ultimate solution to the Cambodian question lies with the Cambodian people themselves. Practice has proved that only by relying on the Cambodian people themselves in their efforts to seek genuine national reconciliation through dialogue and consultation will it be possible to resolve the Cambodian question. No outside forces should interfere in the internal affairs of Cambodia, and the endeavour of the international community should be conducive to achieving the objective of establishing a Cambodia that is independent, peaceful, unified and territorially integrated.

Since the establishment of the United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), the Secretary-General and UNTAC and its staff have done a great deal of work. Their positive efforts merit our appreciation. At present, UNTAC has basically accomplished its tasks, and its withdrawal has already begun. It is the hope of the Chinese delegation that UNTAC will promptly complete its withdrawal in accordance with the withdrawal plan endorsed by the Security Council and in line with the Paris Agreements as well

(Mr. Li Zhaoxing, China)

as the relevant Security Council resolutions. As for the post-UNTAC arrangement for the United Nations activities in Cambodia, we hold that the decision should be based on the provisions of the Paris Agreements and the opinions and requests of Prince Sihanouk and the new Cambodian Government.

Mr. HATANO (Japan): Japan expresses its deep satisfaction that the United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has so far been an extraordinary success in discharging its responsibilities, and I believe that it will set a good example for future United Nations peace-keeping operations.

Although the situation in Cambodia is generally peaceful, we are disturbed by the report of fighting in Banteay Meanchey Province between the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea and the Cambodian Armed Forces. Japan stresses once again the need to ensure the security and safety of UNTAC personnel, and hopes the Interim Joint Administration and the new Cambodian Government will make every possible effort to facilitate their safe and orderly withdrawal in accordance with the plan laid down by the Secretary-General.

It is now time for the international community to consider how it might best support the efforts of the Cambodian people to build a stable and peaceful future once UNTAC's mandate comes to an end. Attention should now be paid to the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the war-torn country.

Japan will chair a meeting of the International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia - ICORC - on 8 and 9 September in Paris, and it hopes to see the meeting succeed, with the active participation and support of interested countries. In fact, this meeting will set an example of a post-conflict peace-building measure as emphasized by the Secretary-General in his "Agenda for Peace".

Mr. MERIMEE (France)(interpretation from French): Developments in the situation in Cambodia are a source of satisfaction to my country and a real reason to feel proud of our Organization. It is now virtually an established fact that the United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has been a complete success and only a few short stages still separate us from the time when Cambodia, following the transitional period provided for under the Paris Agreements, will regain its complete sovereignty.

Thus, now is the time for the international community and the United Nations to draw all the necessary conclusions from this. Cambodia, it is clear, will still need assistance. Indeed, that is the objective of the first meeting of the International Committee on the Reconstruction of Cambodia, to be held in the coming days in Paris. The United Nations will also have a role to play in this field. But this can be done only at the request of the new Cambodian Government, to be established in September. Our Council will then have to consider how this expectation can be met. That should be the thrust of a future resolution, which at the same time would take stock of what the United Nations had done in Cambodia over the past 18 months.

As for the purely technical resolution we have just adopted, in my delegation's view it adds a useful explanation of the conditions for completing the political role of the United Nations and of the maintenance, for practical reasons, of a residual military presence in Cambodia until 15 November.

Mr. RICHARDSON (United Kingdom): The resolution we have just adopted is essentially technical in nature: to confirm the continuation of the mandate of the United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) until the formation of a new Government in accordance with the Paris Agreements and to approve formally the arrangements set out in the Secretary-General's report of 15 July for the withdrawal of UNTAC.

But with the adoption of this resolution we are nearing the completion of one of the most important peace-keeping endeavours undertaken by the United Nations, and I join the Ambassador of France and others in congratulating UNTAC warmly on the excellent work it has done.

(Mr. Richardson, United Kingdom)

We look forward to the final fulfilment in the course of the coming month of a mandate upon the formation of a new Government representative of the will of the Cambodian people. We look to the Constituent Assembly, formed as a result of the elections held in May, to complete as soon as possible the drafting of the country's new constitution along the lines set out in the Paris Agreements so as to permit this.

The people of Cambodia still face enormous challenges. It is a matter of satisfaction to my Government that British personnel have participated in the work of UNTAC and that we have been able to assist so far in the rebuilding of Cambodia. But the point is rapidly approaching when the people of Cambodia will themselves take responsibility for the government of their country, for its reconstruction and for peace and security. Under the terms of this resolution, UNTAC will be withdrawn by 15 November, in accordance with the proposals of the Secretary-General and in line with the provisions of the Paris Agreements.

The Secretary-General and the Special Representative are to be congratulated on the way in which this massive operation is being wound up on schedule, having completed its task. In this, UNTAC is a model for other United Nations peace-keeping operations, both present and future.

The withdrawal of UNTAC does not mean that the United Nations and the international community can afford to turn their backs on Cambodia, but the relationship will in future be of a different kind, and must depend on the wishes of a new Government of Cambodia in the first instance, and only thereafter on the decisions of the United Nations. The first thoughts on this subject, set out in the Secretary-General's reports, are welcome to my Government.

(Mr. Richardson, United Kingdom)

The focus for the international community in future must be the reconstruction of Cambodia, and we look forward, as the Ambassador of Japan has already mentioned, to participating in the meeting of the International Committee on Reconstruction of Cambodia in Paris on 8 and 9 September, which will provide a forum in which to review progress already made and to consider the way ahead.

Mr. van BOHEMEN (New Zealand): New Zealand's vote in favour of this resolution confirms our support for the Cambodian peace process, which, we all hope, is shortly to reach a successful final conclusion.

The adoption of this resolution, while essentially technical, marks an important milestone in the United Nations efforts to assist Cambodia in re-establishing a peaceful and stable Government. We acknowledge in the resolution that the mandate of the United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) has virtually been discharged and that it will have effectively been discharged when the new Government takes office next month on the basis of the new constitution drafted by the Constituent Assembly.

The resolution also notes that the military component of UNTAC will continue to have a presence in the country until its final withdrawal in November. We understand that the Secretariat will be holding discussions with the new Cambodian Government to ensure that appropriate arrangements are in place for these and any other elements of UNTAC which remain after the new Government takes office.

New Zealand thanks all of the personnel of UNTAC for their commitment and dedication in carrying out the many tasks entrusted them under the UNTAC mandate. We particularly congratulate the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Mr. Akashi, and the UNTAC Force Commander, General Sanderson,

(Mr. van Bohemen, New Zealand)

on their role in the successful discharge of UNTAC's responsibilities.

While a new Government for Cambodia is almost at hand, many aspects of Cambodia's legacy of fighting and repression remain. As noted by the Secretary-General in his most recent report (S/26360), despite the major infrastructural improvements over the past 18 months, "massive reconstruction" is still required throughout the country. Mine-clearing remains an urgent priority. Much must still be done for the reintegration of refugees and displaced persons. The legal system must be re-established and measures put in place to ensure respect for human rights.

In other words, while the future of Cambodia essentially lies in the hands of the Cambodian people, the end of UNTAC does not mean the end of the Cambodian problem or the end of the United Nations involvement in Cambodia, in accordance with the wishes of the new Cambodian Government. This is also an issue which must soon be addressed by the Security Council, in consultation with countries of the region. In that regard, New Zealand welcomes an initiative to convene a working group, which will include countries of the region, to begin work on a more comprehensive statement on the post-UNTAC United Nations presence.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now make a statement in my capacity as representative of the United States.

The United States is heartened at the progress that has been made towards peace and national reconciliation in Cambodia under the leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Sihanouk. We look forward to the promulgation in the near future by the Constituent Assembly of a Constitution consistent with the principles of a pluralistic, liberal, democratic system as outlined in the Paris Agreements.

(The President)

The courageous individuals who participated in the United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), some of whom gave their lives in the international effort to restore Cambodia to the community of nations, as well as the countries which contributed so generously to this effort, deserve our thanks and commendation. UNTAC and the international community can take great pride in what has been achieved in Cambodia. UNTAC has been a shining example of how a United Nations peace-keeping operation can help restore peace and hope to a shattered nation.

In July I visited Cambodia, and the story of peace-keeping is that an American Ambassador, having been briefed by an Australian Commander, got on a Russian helicopter to review Japanese troops on the border of Cambodia and Viet Nam. I think the commitment that the international community made to Cambodia in the UNTAC operation needs to be made also in the post-UNTAC era.

Although UNTAC is on the verge of completing its mission, the responsibility of the international community to assist Cambodia is far from over. One way in which this responsibility will be addressed is at the upcoming meeting of the International Committee on Reconstruction of Cambodia, to be held in Paris, where concerned countries will have the opportunity to address Cambodia's many urgent needs for rehabilitation and reconstruction. We hope that participants will come to that meeting prepared to address these needs in a concrete and generous manner.

The international community also has a responsibility to be prepared to assist the new Cambodian Government in such areas as de-mining; protecting and promoting human rights; and encouraging peace and stability. The United States believes the Security Council continues to have an important role to play in this regard, and we intend to do everything possible to ensure that it does so.

(The President)

I now resume my functions as President of the Council.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 3.55 p.m.

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93-86479 5002V (E)

The meeting was called to order at 3.55 p.m.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL (S/26361)

The PRESIDENT: I should like to inform the Council that I have received a letter from the representative of Haiti, in which he requests to be invited to participate in the discussion of the item on the Council's agenda. In conformity with the usual practice, I propose, with the consent of the Council, to invite that representative to participate in the discussion without the right to vote, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and rule 37 of the Council's provisional rules of procedure.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

At the invitation of the President, Mr. Longchamp (Haiti) took a place at the Council table.

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on its agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/26361, which contains a report of the Secretary-General concerning Haiti. Members have before them two further reports of the Secretary-General, contained in documents S/26063 and S/26297 respectively; and document S/26085, containing the text of a letter dated 15 July 1993 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General.

Members of the Council also have before them document S/26364, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Security Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that that is the case.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

Before putting the draft resolution to the vote, I shall call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements before the voting.

Mr. LI Zhaoxing (China) (interpretation from Chinese): The Chinese delegation has, all along, followed closely the developments in Haiti. We highly appreciate the unswerving efforts made by the United Nations, the Organization of American States and Mr. Caputo, Special Representative of the the Secretaries-General of both those organizations, to find a political solution to the crisis in Haiti.

(Mr. Li Zhaoxing, China)

We are pleased to note that the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement and the New York Pact has already started and that the Prime Minister of Haiti has assumed office. All of this has not only brought hope to the promotion of the peace process in Haiti, thus enabling the people to enjoy peace and tranquility once again and to revitalize their national economy, but has also made possible the suspension and eventual elimination of sanctions. The Chinese delegation therefore supports the recommendation of the Secretary-General that sanctions on Haiti be suspended immediately. Consequently we shall vote in favour of the draft resolution before us.

It is said that a thousand-mile journey starts with the first step. With the concerted efforts of the international community, the legitimate Government of Haiti has been restored. That was indeed a hard-won achievement. At present, various parties in Haiti have achieved some initial results in implementing the two agreements, thus marking a good beginning. We hope that the relevant agreements will continue to be fully implemented so that sanctions on Haiti, which have brought enormous difficulties to the people, will be lifted totally and that Haiti will embark on the road towards genuine and lasting peace and stability.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now put to the vote the draft resolution contained in document S/26364.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has thus been adopted unanimously as resolution 861 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements following the voting.

Mr. MERIMEE (France) (interpretation from French): The French Government is pleased that the progress of democracy in Haiti has enabled the Security Council to suspend the sanctions imposed on that country by resolution 841 (1993).

The Governors Island Agreement of 3 July 1993 provides for President Aristide's return to Haiti on 30 October 1993. To that end it establishes 10 stages to be implemented over a period of several months. The New York Pact, signed on 16 July 1993 by the parties represented in the Haitian Parliament, was the first step. The appointment of Mr. Malval to the post of Prime Minister has been ratified by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies just a few days ago. Therefore, as set out in resolution 841 (1993) and as stipulated in the Governors Island Agreement, the Council has decided today to suspend the sanctions.

My delegation views this decision as explicit encouragement for all the Haitian parties to continue their efforts towards democracy. We earnestly hope that this process will be completed and that the Council will then be able finally to lift the sanctions. We would be delighted at that outcome, which would attest to Haiti's return to normal democratic life.

In a more general context, my delegation would be all the more pleased at that result since in that way the Council would be demonstrating to all that it can act in accordance with the developments it observes.

(Mr. Mérimée, France)

Finallly, my delegation feels that Haiti's progress towards democracy is in large part the result of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States. This is an example whose repetition and extension would benefit all.

Mr. YAÑEZ BARNUEVO (Spain) (interpretation from Spanish): Spain is pleased that the process of achieving a comprehensive settlement in Haiti in the framework of the Governors Island Agreement and the New York Pact is continuing as planned and on schedule. Mr. Malval's appointment as Prime Minister by the Haitian Chamber of Deputies, in accordance with these agreements, is an important step forward in the process towards the normalization of the situation in Haiti and the full restoration of democracy.

The establishment of the Malval Government is of great importance to Haiti and its people - to whom we convey a message of congratulations and hope. It is also a source of gratification for the United Nations, for it implies that the Security Council's action in adopting the sanctions regime set out in resolution 841 (1993) proved commensurate with the circumstances and laid the foundation for the restoration of the Haitian people's democratic freedoms.

Of course, it was a result also of the brilliant work of the Special Representative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States (OAS), Mr. Dante Caputo, whom we thank and congratulate.

The establishment of a democratic Government in Haiti was due also to cooperation between the Organization of American States and the United Nations; we too wish to highlight the importance of that cooperation between the OAS and the United Nations. This achievement indicates the important role such cooperation can play on future occasions.

(Mr. Yañez Barnuevo, Spain)

With the adoption today of resolution 861 (1993), the Security Council has responded promptly to the recommendation made by the Secretary-General on the basis of the positive events taking place in Haiti. The adoption of that resolution, which suspends the sanctions regime, will demonstrate to the political protagonists in Haiti and to other States that have been or are now subject to Council sanctions that the Council is prepared to encourage those who are willing to implement the provisions of its resolutions.

Of course, the confirmation of Prime Minister Malval does not mean that the process set out in the Governors Island Agreement and the New York Pact has been fully implemented: other aspects of those agreements and of resolution 841 (1993) remain to be implemented. The Council must therefore remain attentive to developments in Haiti and must, respond with the same speed should it be necessary - and we hope this will not be the case - to restore the sanctions regime established in resolution 841 (1993).

Soon, the Council will also be considering the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General with a view to establishing a United Nations mission in Haiti to assist in the process of democratizing Haitian institutions and security forces. Also, the international community will have to redouble its efforts with respect to economic and social assistance and cooperation, so the people of Haiti can have a genuine opportunity to emerge from their economic distress. Here again, we want to stress the role that should be played by other United Nations organs, the General Assembly and other bodies within the United Nations system.

(Mr. Yáñez Barnuevo, Spain)

Spain expresses the fervent hope that the confirmation of Prime Minister Malval will be followed by other decisisve steps in the same direction so that, when the legitimate President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, once again occupies the presidential palace in Port-au-Prince, this Council will be able to decide on the definitive lifting of the sanctions imposed under resolution 841 (1993).

Mr. ARRIA (Venezuela) (interpretation from Spanish): Allow me, Madam President, to anticipate by five days the end of your term of office and congratulate you on your productive leadership and your innovative management, carried out with solidarity and respect, which have won for you the admiration and respect of all of us.

It is almost exactly two years now since the overthrow of the constitutional President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. From the first day the international community began lending invaluable support for the return of the democratic system, and the Council's resolutions and those of the General Assembly clearly reflect their will to do so. The cooperation between the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations produced an effective and unprecedented synergy. The coordination between the regional organization and the global one was extraordinary. In this regard, the role played by the Secretary-General's Special Representative, Dante Caputo, has been equally extraordinary.

The process that began with the 1991 elections, with the support of the United Nations, is being renewed after a tragic and deplorable interruption. The process has not reached its culmination and will not do so even with the return of President Aristide, expected to take place on 30 October this year. Starting from that precise moment, the international community will have the

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

opportunity to bring those efforts to culmination - to crown them - stimulating the democratic regime so that it can be technically and financially supported in order to give it indispensable living conditions so that it can really build a stable democratic system.

The American continent itself has, in this regard, a particular responsibility to show its solidarity through effective acts of cooperation in coming to the rescue of the quality of life of the mistreated Haitian people.

Allow me to take this opportunity to highlight the fact that the support of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sates played an indispensable role in the process that allowed the Security Council to act. By the same token, the invariably decisive and very active contribution of the Governments of the United States, France and Canada has been fundamental. My own country has taken part in those efforts with equal passion, stubbornness and tenacity since day one.

My country is especially pleased by the decisive contribution of the international community: that of creating the conditions now making it possible for President Aristide to return and take up again the presidential mandate to which he was elected with 70 per cent of his people's vote.

The ratification of Prime Minister Malval and his cabinet represents an extraordinary step for the return of democratic life in Haiti, and, indeed, it is this that has led to the suspension of embargo measures.

My delegation wishes, nevertheless, to note its concern over the serious violations and abuses relating to human rights that continue to take place in Haiti. The Haitian Armed Forces must understand clearly that the international community, represented by the Security Council, has no inclination to tolerate the continuation of such procedures.

(Mr. Arria, Venezuela)

Venezuela realizes that it can never repay the enormous debt it owes the Haitian people, who, led by President Petión, gave very generous assistance in the saga of Latin American independence - or a great part of it - which was set into motion by Simón Bolívar.

In conclusion, as you know, Madam President, this is the last occasion on which I shall have spoken as representative of Venezuela in this Council. Allow me to express publicly to each and every one of my colleagues and to their dedicated and highly qualified delegations my appreciation, admiration, respect and solidarity. I have felt fully and in every way the privilege of belonging to this body and being a representative of the international community. I have dedicated all my efforts to this activity in circumstances which I understand to be particularly difficult and perilous for humanity. I have tried to serve the world and fulfil the responsibility of the Security Council which represents, without any doubt, the greatest pride of my public life and a privilege for which I am immensely grateful.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Venezuela for his kind words addressed to me and for his commendation of his colleagues on the Council.

Mr. SARDENBERG (Brazil): The Security Council's adoption of resolution 861 (1993) constitutes an appropriate and most welcome response to recent and encouraging political developments in Haiti. Important steps were taken in that long-suffering country with a view to restoring democracy. The Governors Island Agreement is being honoured by the parties, and there is now increasing hope that the decisions taken by the international community concerning the situation in Haiti will bear fruit.

The Haitian Parliament's ratification of the name of Prime Minister Malval and his cabinet, together with the vote of confidence regarding its

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

policies and the Prime Minister's assumption of office, made possible the decision taken today by the Security Council regarding the provisional lifting of the embargo established by resolution 841 (1993). The ultimate objective of the efforts put together, both at the national and international levels, remains the reinstatement of the legitimate Government of President Jean-Bertrand Arisitide on the agreed date of 30 October. The results achieved so far bear testimony to the efficiency and proportionality of the measures carried out by the international community. They also reflect the usefulness of the cooperation established between the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS), which led to the adoption of resolution 841 (1993) and made universally mandatory some of the measures previously envisaged by the OAS. Marked by a careful combination of strength and political wisdom and resulting from a thorough and open negotiatiing process, those measures proved to be an appropriate answer to the unique Haitian situation.

The Brazilian delegation wishes to thank Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, Mr. Joao Clemente Baena Soares, for their invaluable efforts in seeking a solution to this crisis. Likewise, we take this opportunity to acknowledge the crucial contribution of Mr. Dante Caputo, the Special Representative of the Secretary-Generals of both organizations, who was tireless in his efforts to bring the parties together. Such a fruitful partnership between the United Nations and the Organization of American States, which proved to be an important success story on the virtues of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, must be preserved and continue to be carried out until a definite solution to the crisis in Haiti is achieved.

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

Now that a new phase has been reached in the efforts to redress the Haitian situation, it is important that the appropriate attention be devoted to the need for strict respect for human rights in that country on the basis of the undisputed prevalence of the rule of law. By the same token, the international community should not forsake its responsibilities in providing the Haitian people with the generous and much-needed cooperation it expects for economic and social recovery and humanitarian emergency assistance.

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

Today we have reason to rejoice at the progress achieved in Haiti. It is important to point out, however, that as the political process unfolds the international community will continue to play close attention, particularly to the acts and attitudes of those who have been referred to as "de facto authorities".

The sanctions regime is for the time being suspended. We look forward to the moment when it will be possible to terminate it.

Brazil will continue to follow attentively the developments in Haiti. We stand ready, both here in the United Nations and in the Organization of American States, to contribute to the best of our ability to the prompt and effective resolution of the crisis in that friendly country. It is our hope that with the support of the international community the political struggle to restore democracy will be crowned with success. The people of Haiti deserve no less.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now make a statement in my capacity as representative of the United States.

Seventy-one days ago this Council acted. We imposed sanctions on Haiti. Our goal was clear: to help restore the democratic government that had been stolen from the people of Haiti.

We knew that sanctions alone could not solve Haiti's suffering. But we also knew that imposing sanctions would send a clear and unequivocal message to those who would extinguish the democratic flame and in so doing allow their own nation to collapse.

When sanctions were imposed the United States called on the Haitians to put their country's interest over their own, and to negotiate a settlement. The Governors Island Agreement, signed two weeks later, was a clear

(The President)

demonstration that sanctions had worked, that the international community's resolve had paid off.

Yesterday's ratification of President Aristide's chosen Prime Minister is a tremendous achievement. It is a triumph for multilateral diplomacy, at the Organization of American States and at the United Nations. We have put multilateral diplomacy at the service of democracy and human dignity. And, above all, this week has been a triumph for the Haitian people.

Today's suspension of sanctions is not only a success, but a first for the Security Council in recent years. In addition to Haiti, this Council has imposed sanctions on Iraq, on Serbia and on Libya. Now we have removed them from Haiti. We have shown that we will be serious in responding to serious progress. Let this be a message to those who continue to stonewall this Council.

In suspending sanctions immediately upon ratification of the new Haitian Government, we have also shown that this economic tool is both flexible and effective, and that this Council can act quickly and decisively.

I am pleased to announce that the United States is now taking steps to prepare for the suspension of sanctions. We are working with the Haitian Government to unfreeze frozen assets.

Today the people of Haiti and the community of nations will together take a crucial step forward towards the return of President Aristide on 30 October, the renewal of Haitian democracy and hopefully, the restoration of a failed State.

Our success today also provides a glimpse into the future, a glimpse of a greater vision my Government sees for the United Nations. That vision is not only to reform those States that have spurned the community of nations, not

(The President)

only to embrace the new democracies that so wish to become good citizens in this community, but also to restore the failed States so that they too can rejoin this community.

I now resume my position as President.

The representative of Haiti has asked to speak, and I now call on him.

Mr. LONGCHAMP (Haiti)(interpretation from French): Madam President, allow me first to congratulate you most warmly on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of August.

On behalf of my delegation, I would like to extend my most sincere thanks to the Council for the unanimous adoption of the resolution, which reflects the progress made in the search for a resolution to the Haitian crisis, which has lasted nearly two years.

Today we are all most pleased by the latest developments in Haiti, with the ratification by Parliament of the Prime Minister designated by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Mr. Robert Malval. Mr. Malval will take up his functions at the beginning of next week, when he will begin to work for the return to Haiti on 30 October 1993 of the constitutionally elected President, the Rev. Jean-Bertrand Aristide. This is a major victory for the Organization of American States (OAS) and for the United Nations, and in particular for the Security Council, whose resolution 841 (1993), dated 16 June 1993, was decisive in the development of this matter.

My delegation is pleased by the efforts of the international community on behalf of the Haitian people in their long and courageous struggle to establish democracy in Haiti. In that respect, I would like to thank the Secretary-Generals of the OAS and of the United Nations, as well as their Special Envoy, Mr. Dante Caputo, for their tireless efforts to assist in

(Mr. Longchamp, Haiti)

restoring the legal State in Haiti. We are also grateful to friendly States, primarily the group of four "Friends of the Secretary-General", for their tireless support, which made it possible for us to reach this objective.

However, it is clear that a great deal remains to be done. The situation is still extremely precarious, with a renewed outbreak of human rights violations, as indicated by the last report of the International Civilian Mission. My delegation hopes that the Security Council will remain vigilant against any attempts to wreck the process of establishing democracy in Haiti.

The PRESIDENT: I thank the representative of Haiti for his kind words addressed to me.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

EXPRESSION OF FAREWELL TO HIS EXCELLENCY MR. DIEGO ARRIA, PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF VENEZUELA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

The PRESIDENT: The Ambassador of Venezuela has told us that this is his last meeting. I would like, on behalf of all of us, to thank the Ambassador for the tremendous contribution he has made to the Security Council at this watershed time. We shall all miss his intellect and passion.

Au revoir.

The meeting rose at 4.25 p.m.

UNITED
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Security Council

PROVISIONAL

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31 August 1993

ENGLISH

PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE THREE THOUSAND
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SECOND MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Tuesday, 31 August 1993, at 3.30 p.m.

President:	Mrs. ALBRIGHT	(United States of America)
Members:	Brazil	Mr. SARDENBERG
	Cape Verde	Mr. BARBOSA
	China	Mr. LI Zhaoxing
	Djibouti	Mr. DORANI
	France	Mr. MERIMEE
	Hungary	Mr. MOLNAR
	Japan	Mr. HATANO
	Morocco	Mr. BENJELLOUN-TOUIMI
	New Zealand	Mr. McKINNON
	Pakistan	Mr. MARKER
	Russian Federation	Mr. VORONTSOV
	Spain	Mr. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO
	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Mr. RICHARDSON
	Venezuela	Mr. TAYLHARDAT

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The meeting was called to order at 3.50 p.m.

EXPRESSION OF WELCOME TO THE NEW REPRESENTATIVE OF VENEZUELA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The PRESIDENT: At the outset of the meeting, I should like, on behalf of the Council, to extend a warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. Adolfo Raul Taylhardat, the new representative of Venezuela on the Security Council. We look forward to cooperating with him in the work of the Council.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

The agenda was adopted.

THE QUESTION CONCERNING HAITI

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING HAITI (S/26352)

The PRESIDENT: The Security Council will now begin its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The Security Council is meeting in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

Members of the Council have before them document S/26352, which contains a report of the Secretary-General concerning Haiti. Members of the Council also have before them document S/26384, which contains the text of a draft resolution prepared in the course of the Council's prior consultations.

It is my understanding that the Council is ready to proceed to the vote on the draft resolution before it. Unless I hear any objection, I shall put the draft resolution (S/26384) to the vote now.

There being no objection, it is so decided.

A vote was taken by show of hands.

In favour: Brazil, Cape Verde, China, Djibouti, France, Hungary, Japan, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russian Federation, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela

The PRESIDENT: There were 15 votes in favour. The draft resolution has been adopted unanimously as resolution 862 (1993).

I shall now call on those members of the Council who wish to make statements after the voting.

Mr. MERIMEE (France) (interpretation from French): The French Government welcomes the fact that the Council, after having met to suspend the sanctions placed on Haiti, has today adopted this resolution. That resolution allows the international community once again to note its will to ensure the return of democracy to Haiti.

The Governors Island Agreement, concluded on 3 July 1993, defines 10 stages which are to be concluded by the return of President Aristide on 30 October. Our Council today is endorsing the fifth of these stages. Half the road, therefore, has now been travelled. This success is explicit encouragement to all the Haitian parties to continue their efforts.

The Council today has taken a decision to send to Haiti an advance team of 30 personnel. We hope that this team can be sent immediately to its theatre of operations to then prepare for the arrival of a larger United Nations mission. The task of that mission will be to create a new Haitian police force and to render its assistance to the modernization of the armed forces in Haiti.

It is therefore important for the Council to be provided quickly with the additional information which it has requested, in order to take a final decision concerning this United Nations Mission in Haiti.

My delegation believes that this stage, provided for by the Governors Island Agreement, is a critical point to reinforce progress already made in Haiti on the way towards democracy.

Mr. LI Zhaoxing (China) (interpretation from Chinese): I should like to take this opportunity to welcome our new colleague, His Excellency Ambassador Adolfo R. Taylhardat of Venezuela. I am sure that he will add new vitality to the work of the Council. The Chinese delegation is ready to cooperate with him closely and jointly contribute to the success of our work in the Council.

Resolution 861 (1993), adopted by the Council not long ago, is a good beginning in helping the Haitian people overcome their difficulties and revitalize their national economy. It shows that the peace process in Haiti has achieved some initial progress with the concerted efforts of various Haitian parties, assisted by the United Nations, the Organization of American States and Mr. Caputo, Special Representative of the Secretaries-General of both organizations. For this we wish to express our appreciation.

The Chinese delegation supports the peace process in Haiti. We hold that the key to genuine and lasting peace and stability in Haiti is for the various Haitian parties, acting in the interest of national stability, to cooperate fully with the international community; adopt practical and effective measures to observe strictly the relevant Security Council resolutions; and seize the current opportunity by strengthening the initial progress made in implementing the Governors Island Agreement and the New York Pact so that they may overcome difficulties, continue to promote the peace process and create the necessary conditions for the scheduled return of President Aristide to Haiti. It is for the purpose of helping the Haitian people to achieve this objective that the Chinese delegation voted in favour of resolution 862 (1993), adopted just now.

Mr. TAYLHARDAT (Venezuela) (interpretation from Spanish): At the outset, I should like to thank you, Madam President, and the representative of China for the kind words of welcome you both addressed to me. I should like to assure you and the other members of the Council that I am prepared to contribute to the Council and work jointly with everyone in carrying out the important task that lies ahead of us.

The resolution just adopted by the Council represents one more step towards the international community's objective to cooperate in helping Haiti move towards a stable and democratic future and social peace.

The measures in the resolution that we have just adopted have been identified and agreed to by the Haitians themselves, as expressly provided in the Governors Island Agreement and in the letter from the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the Constitutional President of Haiti.

The Council is therefore working in accordance with these understandings and with full respect for the sovereignty of Haiti.

Venezuela, as a country that is friendly with Haiti and as a member of the Friends of the Secretary-General for Haiti to follow up this agenda item, welcomes this step being taken by the international community to give Haiti the assistance it needs as it moves towards a more just, peaceful and prosperous society.

The assistance of the United Nations in creating a new police force and in modernizing the armed forces in Haiti will doubtless be of critical importance in achieving this aim.

Venezuela is considering as a matter of the utmost interest and urgency the modalities of its eventual contribution to that effort, and we should also like to emphasize the need to follow up on the recommendations made by the United Nations team during the one-month period provided for that purpose.

(Mr. Taylhardat, Venezuela)

This initiative by the Council is part of a process which, as a result of the express will of the Government of Haiti, has involved our Organization and the Organization of American States (OAS) from the beginning. The Organization has been a key factor in making it possible for us to reach the stage we are in now. Unlike other similar operations, this one has reflected the security measures and the guarantees that were found suitable by the parties and agreed upon by them in the process which guided the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General.

For this reason, we believe that the organizational and budgetary safeguards in operative paragraphs three, four and five of the resolution should not be interpreted as restrictive or as conditions of the commitment to set up the United Nations Mission in Haiti expeditiously.

In conclusion, I should like to reiterate Venezuela's support for the actions and the leadership Mr. Dante Caputo, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General, will no doubt provide to the advance team. That he will be part of this process represents for us an invaluable guarantee, and we welcome the fact that he will be in Haiti during the delicate stage which is now beginning.

Mr. SARDENBERG (Brazil): The action taken by the Security Council today represents an important additional step towards the solution of the crisis in Haiti and the long-awaited restoration of democracy in that country. As we have already had the opportunity to point out, the unique and exceptional circumstances still prevailing in Haiti call for such action to be taken, and urgently so, and warrant its consideration by the Security Council.

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

The Brazilian Government fully understands that uniqueness and that exceptionality. In that spirit, we have supported the adoption of this resolution. May I also express our gratitude to the Secretary-General for the report submitted to the Council on this matter.

When we decided last week to suspend the sanctions imposed in resolution 841 (1993), we recognized that our efforts to deal with the situation in Haiti were bearing fruit, and that it was essential to continue to create conditions for the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, as provided for in the Governors Island Agreement and in the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS).

Today, by approving the immediate dispatch of an advance team to assess requirements and make preparations for possible United Nations assistance in the modernization of the armed forces and the establishment of a new police force in Haiti, we have added an element that will no doubt play a relevant role in ensuring a strong basis for the irreversible development of democracy and the rule of law in Haiti.

The timely and strict implementation of the Governors Island Agreement is crucial, and the decision taken today by the Council, which responds to a call emanating from that Agreement, shows our determination to work earnestly towards that end. The Council thus gives further evidence that the international community is committed to pursuing its joint efforts to assist the Haitian people in the historical endeavour in which they are engaged - that of building a fully democratic society and of overcoming the obstacles that have so far hindered their pursuit of economic and social development.

(Mr. Sardenberg, Brazil)

International cooperation will be a determinant factor in assisting the efforts of the people of Haiti, and there can be no doubt that such assistance is and will be sorely needed. The resolution provides for a further report by the Secretary-General which will give more detailed recommendations on the proposed United Nations Mission in Haiti, including important aspects such as cost, scope and modalities for coordination with the work of the Organization of American States. We look forward to receiving that further report, and we will be ready to work with other members of the Security Council to take appropriate measures to ensure the continued implementation of the Governors Island Agreement, with a view to the definitive solution of the Haitian crisis.

Mr. YAÑEZ-BARNUEVO (Spain) (interpretation from Spanish): A few days ago, the Council suspended the sanctions on Haiti. Today, we are completing this action by carrying out the other aspect of the United Nations action in connection with the Haitian crisis, namely, responding to the requirements of the Haitian parties, the legitimate Government of Haiti first and foremost, so that the international community can now witness the establishment of full democracy in Haiti.

With the adoption of this resolution, the Security Council is demonstrating its determination actively to assist the legitimate Government of Haiti and the Haitian people in their task of restoring and consolidating their democratic institutions. An important part of the restoration of democracy in Haiti and a crucial element during this new stage which is now beginning is the democratization of the police forces and the military establishment. This is related to the international civil mission which is already functioning in Haiti under the auspices of the United Nations in order to supervise genuine respect for human rights.

(Mr. Yañez-Barnuevo, Spain)

The assistance of the United Nations in these matters, in cooperation with the Organization of American States, and coordinated by the Special Representative of both organizations, Mr. Caputo, is important for two reasons. Firstly, the United Nations is promptly responding to a request by the legitimate Government of Haiti and supporting the desire of that Government to modernize and professionalize the armed forces and the security forces in Haiti, in accordance with the provisions of the Governors Island Agreement. Secondly, the democratization of these institutions is an essential element in lending a seal of permanence to the period of democracy which is now beginning.

We are confident that the advance team which is established by this resolution will be leaving immediately for Haiti and will quickly carry out its task so that the United Nations Mission in Haiti will soon be set up. I wish also to recall that the assistance of the international community in this area must be accompanied by redoubled efforts to help the Haitian people socially and economically during this critical period. We hope that the organizations within the United Nations system will give their full cooperation, under the guidance of the General Assembly. For all this to happen, events in Haiti must continue to be in harmony with the requirements of the Governors Island Agreement and the New York Pact and with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. That is our deepest desire.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now make a statement in my capacity as representative of the United States.

The adoption of today's resolution marks a crucial next step in the process envisioned by the Governors Island Accord.

(The President)

The process is not a quick fix. Rather, the Haitian parties have recognized that a lasting settlement in Haiti requires fundamental changes in its institutions, and that the process the international community has helped them to establish provides the opportunity to make those changes in an orderly and peaceful manner.

The provision of United Nations military and police personnel to assist is vital to this process of reorientation and rebuilding. It is a tangible sign that our commitment will not end with the restoration of constitutional government, but will continue until democratic institutions are firmly in place. It is also a calming presence during the transition period.

(The President)

We have committed ourselves to this path - to this high road. The Secretary-General's report of 25 August provides a well-considered formula to cultivate an enduring solution. The modernization of Haiti's armed forces, and the creation of a distinct and professional civilian police, in the context of reform of the entire system of justice, are truly among that society's most pressing goals.

We look forward to the speedy dispatch of the United Nations advance team and to its assessment of the situation, followed by the establishment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIHAT).

Haiti is at the crossroads as it enters a delicate phase of the settlement process. We have succeeded in restoring hope in a land from which it has been exiled. Let us not falter in carrying through and building on the splendid efforts that have brought us thus far.

I now resume my functions as President of the Security Council.

The Security Council has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of the item on the agenda.

The meeting rose at 4.10 p.m.